DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

The Fate of the Negroes.

The negroes in the valley of the lower Mississippi who have been liberated by the Yankees, are beyond doubt in a deplorable condition. To the eye of serious philanthropy the spectacle presented in that region by these victims of Abolition propagandism is tragic in the extreme. Every day brings some new tale of misery and horror from the districts cursed with Puritan domination. The crowding together, in large masses, of a race indifferent to cleanliness, incapable of self-support, unpracticed in the economies of life, prone to vice, in the custody of a licentious soldiery, without discipline or restraint, without virtue or modesty, has produced throughout that region the disease, wretchedness and mortality, of which we have so many accounts. It is intelligently estimated that one-half of the captured Slaves have already perished of pestilence, privation and exposure, although not two years have elapsed since the process of liberation commenced.

Unlike the majority of slaves in the East, much the larger portion of those Southwestern slaves have been willing to abandon their comfortable homes, with the health, happiness and plenty which they afforded, to go with the public enemy. The other day, at Brandon, on the James river, the negroes had to be forced away at the point of the bayonet; but such coercion has been unnecessary, as a general rule, in the Southwest.—In one parish in North Louisiana, such was the eagerness of the negro women to go off with the immaculate conservators of morals in the Puritan armies, that they took violent measures with their young children rather than be left behind.

A statement in a private letter written from the parish in question, declare that in one well on a large plantation nine infant's bodies were found after one of these hegiras; in another, upon an adjoining estate, twenty-five; and in a pond in the same neighborhood, upwards of thirty. It cannot be doubted that these unnatural and revolting murders were committed at the suggestion of the humane benevolent liberators, who are waging this war in the name of philanthropy and religion.

Domestic treason, infanticide, beastly immorality, disease and death; these are the different stages in the path by which the Yankees are leading their miserable victims to the blissful realms of emancipation. Human annals afford many examples of wholesale decimation. Pestilence has swept over the earth and spread death and mourning over vast regions of country. Famine has arisen and devoted whole populations to the grave. Barbarians have invaded the regions of civilization with fire and sword. Religious intolerance has infuriated its zealots to the preparation of indiscriminate butcheries on the most appalling scale. But if we view the fate of the liberated negro in all its circumstances—of his own helplessness, his liberator's indifference to his condition, innate cruelty and beastly lecherousness; the parental care and the happiness and contentment from which he is forced; and the heartless Yankee world of selfishness, greed, lust, tyranny, extortion, and all uncharitableness, upon which he is thrown, to linger in want and misery, to be gradually consumed by the vices of Puritan civilization, and finally, like the American Indian or the comely savages of Otaheite, extinguished by the slow poisons of rum and syphilis; we say the protracted misery and lingering fate of the liberated negro makes his case infinitely more deplorable than that of the victims of these summary scourges which have heretofore decimated mankind.

If the North should prove successful in the war, the facts already developed in the case of the negro make it certain that it will prove to have been a war for the extermination of the African race on the continent. The victors, if they boast in history of having delivered North America from the "curse of slavery," will have to acknowledge that the deliverance was accomplished by the destruction of the enfranchised people. Even now the abolitionists confess to each other that the inevitable result of emancipation must be the rapid decay and early extinction of the race whom they have cursed by their friendship. But this new conviction relieves them from the chief difficulty in all their many schemes of emancipation—the difficulty of "what to do with the negro." They find, to their great relief from this trouble, that their fondling kills the negro, and they rejoice at the reflection that it is much easier and less expensive to put him a foot or two under ground, than transport him many hundred miles, over land of water, to some new Erhiopia.

Since this new discovery they have exhibited new zeal in their enterprise of emancipation, and infused new vigor into the operations of war. Extermination is henceforth their watchword—"extermination of the rebels" by the positive agencies of fire and sword; extermination of the negroes by the indirect means of whiskey, vice and idleness.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The French and Mexico.

The vigorous manner in which the French are prosecuting the war in Mexico does not look like an intention of giving up that country. Napoleon is not the man to enter rashly upon great enterprises, or to abandon in a hurry any of his undertakings. If there is one feature of his remarkable character more distinct than any other, it is the tenacity with which he holds on to his purposes. He has gone too far in the Mexican business to turn back, and if Maximilian does not accept the throne of that country, it will be a French province all the same, the Monroe doctrine to the contrary notwithstanding. France, however, can never maintain her position in Mexico unless the Southern Confederacy establishes its independence. If Louis Napoleon had not felt well assured of that result, he would never have invaded Mexico. We may rest satisfied that we have his best wishes, and, if necessary, we think it probable shall have something more. It will be a matter of extreme difficulty, under existing circumstances, to prevent a collision between France and the United States. We hope the day is not distant when that desirable event will take place, an event which will secure to France, in the end, a richer trade than that of the Indies, and make her the first commercial power in the world.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Mrs. S. C. Law, at the head of a delegation of ladies, passed through Atlanta last Thursday, in charge of five hundred blankets and fifteen hundred pair of socks, designed for the needy soldiers of General Lee's army.—This munificent donation to the gallant men of the Tennessee army, says the Atlanta Appeal, is the free will offering of the ladies of Columbus, Georgia.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 11.

Additional from the North.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY IN THE NORTH.

The question of confiscation is now engaging the attention of the Yankee Congress. It will be remembered that the original measure concerning confiscation, which passed the Yankee Congress eighteen months ago, made a general sweep of all the property of "rebels," both real and personal, and for all time. Lincoln returned the bill with objections against that clause making confiscation of real estate extend beyond the life-time of the "rebel," because of its doubtful constitutionality. The clause was modified, so as to confine the confiscation to the life interest, and in that shape became a law. A strong effort is now being made in the Yankee Congress to restore the clause to its original shape, so as to make the confiscation *permanent*. The press of the North is divided as to the propriety of such a policy. The New York *Times*, in opposing it, says:

"We have not searched history particularly upon the subject, but we can recall no instance of such sweeping wholesale confiscation as this bill contemplates. The old Roman Empire has the name of being about as hard a conqueror as the world has seen, and yet its usage was not to confiscate the property of the enemy entirely; but to preserve for the original proprietor one-third for the subsistence of himself and family. Cromwell's confiscations in Ireland, which have always figured as particularly severe, were yet attended with allotments in Connaught, such as the protector deemed sufficient for family support."

Russia's *regime* over Poland after the insurrection of 1830, has been considered almost merciless, and yet but ten thousand estates were confiscated, which formed only a small proportion of the old soil of Poland.

"In the State of Virginia alone there are over a hundred thousand freeholds: within the limits of the Confederacy at least three-fourths of a million. Nearly all this vast amount of real estate would be forfeited forever by its present proprietors if this confiscation measure were carried out according to its terms; for there is hardly a real estate owner in the South who has not participated in the rebellion, in one way or another. Such sweeping work would throw into the shade everything of the kind known to history.

The *Times* further argues against the bill on the score of policy, even if it were practicable. It says:

"The object of our confiscations must be to make willing citizens, for our republican system admits of no such condition as that of subjects. We may strip these rebels of their possessions, if we please, but we have got hereafter to share political power with them, and so have our children with their children. There are two great objects each of supreme consequence. The first is, to bring this war to the speediest close consistent with the preservation of the Union. The second, to bury the bitter feelings of the war as soon afterward as possible, in order that the Union may be ever afterward at peace with itself.—Permanent confiscation would entail inextinguishable heart-burnings upon the posterity of the present rebels for generations to come, while confiscation, succeeded by a restoration of property to the family, might, in a few years, be forgotten."

The Times says that a large amount of real estate belonging to "rebels" is now in the hands of the Government, but if anything more than a life interest is to be transferred, new legislation is necessary before the sale.

State Sovereignty.

It is an awkward "begging of the question" for the advocates of separate State negotiations for peace to claim that this is a war for the preservation of State rights, that the States are sovereign, &c. If ever there was a war of *sections*, in which peculiar interests and homogeneous societies, irrespective of State lines or other political divisions, combined to resist aggression and danger, such a war is that in which we are engaged. It is true that the movement of resistance or revolution was made through the State organizations, because they were the great repositories of political power that alone could be interposed against Federal aggression. But it is not true that the provocation was the invasion of *State* rights, or that the States, as political communities, had to resist to preserve their separate forms of existence or their rights of sovereignty. The aggression was upon an institution common to all the slaveholding States, and its most aggravating feature was its attempt to wrest from the South, as a section, her interest in common property of the whole Union. Many of us (wisely, as we still contend) urged steps to more fully arouse and unite the whole South or slaveholding section before any act of precipitation should be made by a single State. This proposition was rejected, not because the movement was not peculiarly one of a section embracing a number of States, or because co-operation was not indispensable to success, but because of the delay which concert of action would have occasioned, and because many feared that secession as the mode of resistance would not be adopted by a conference of the Southern States. It is certainly not inconsistent in us now—common interests and dangers having imperatively enforced the co-operation of nearly all the slaveholding States—to insist still on *co-operation* in any movement designed to make terms with the common enemy or negotiate with him treaties of peace.

The Government at Richmond we understand to represent a league or confederation of States "sovereign" in every attribute but those which they have *delegated* to that Government. Among the powers which they have not only expressly delegated to that Government, but as emphatically divested themselves of, is the power to negotiate and conclude treaties. They delegated to it this exclusive power, at a time when the struggle in which we are engaged was impending and unavoidable, and it is a fair inference that the grant to the one and the prohibition to the other were made in view of contingencies of the struggle that can be easily imagined, and to which we do not care to allude more pointedly than by the suggestion that Lincoln's crafty advisers, especially Seward, well appreciate the adage "*divide* and conquer."—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

—There was a serious difficulty in Norfolk recently, between the white and black Yankee soldiers, in which the latter came off second best. No New York or Philadelphia papers are now allowed to be sold in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The War in North Carolina.

The Wilmington Journal thinks there is reason to believe that the war is to be transferred to North Carolina—that Meade and his army are coming to Newbern, and that of course Confederate forces will come here to meet them.

This is quite probable. All the efforts of the yankees to take either Richmond or Charleston have signally failed. All the direct routes have been tried without success. A foot-hold in North Carolina, say on the rail-road at any point from Weldon to Wilmington, would open to them a new route to one or the other city. It may be, and we hope will be, that it will prove no easier than the other route, but it is a new one, and when all others for the accomplishment of their cherished purposes are impracticable, a new one is a necessity.

The Journal says:

"We will not dwell upon what must already have suggested itself, namely, the suspicion that this anticipated change of base to this State may have been partly invited by the unhappy, ill-omened, and, we fear, ill meant movements made by some politicians in North Carolina, looking to a second secession of the State—a secession from the Confederacy. We say we will not dwell upon so painful a subject. Let us not, for any sake invite the wolf as it were into our own bowels. If the thing does come, of which of course there are as yet only the promonitory flutterings, let us meet it like men. Let us, at least, have the common sense and common patriotism rather to devote all we have and all we are, to our own defence and to the defence of our liberties, than tamely suffer them to be taken from us by the enemy. It comes to that, and the issue may as well be stated, so that it may be fairly met. If we show one shadow of wavering—if we keep up any of our foolish divisions among ourselves—if we hold back aught of the strength which it is in our power to give to our country—if we persevere in speculating or in seeking details as means of escape from duty, we are simply destroying ourselves—cutting our own throats—while we chuckle at the ingenuity displayed in cheating somebody else out of the knife with which to do the deed."

But there is another reason for anticipating such a change of plans. There can be no doubt, we suppose, that if this route to Richmond and Charleston should be selected by the enemy, it will be with the further expectation that they will find a "United sentiment" in the interior of the State. It will be recollected, that last Summer the Yankees at Washington, N. C., held a meeting in which they resolved to ask for reinforcements to penetrate to the interior of this State with the avowed expectation, *founded upon articles in the Raleigh Standard*, of finding such a sentiment. And more recently, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, in his Oration before Lincoln, &c., at Gettysburg, flattered himself and his audience that "the heart of the people, North and South, is for the Union," and further, (without flattery, we fear,) he represented "an independent press" at Raleigh, (meaning evidently the Raleigh Standard,) as "yearning to see the old flag floating upon the capitols." We say we fear that Everett was not flattering anybody in this declaration, for we have twice asked the Standard if it was a true representation of the "yearnings" of the Standard, and have not been able to get any reply. Wherefore, we are bound to believe that, so far as the Standard is concerned, Everett had reason for his declaration. If, therefore, the war should come to North Carolina, to desolate a part of our State, and drive defenceless old age and women and children from their homes, and to burn and lay waste and kill, a part of the responsibility therefor will undoubtedly lay at the doors of the Standard and those of its followers, who, by resolving for "the constitution as it is and the Union as it was," have plainly invited them to come.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE WAR COMING TO NORTH CAROLINA.—There seems to be a general impression both in Virginia and portions of this State, that there will be a change this Spring and Summer of the theatre of war from Virginia to North Carolina. Rumors, fears and suspicions, however vague and undefined, do nevertheless make upon the public mind a certain confident expectation that a change is about to be made, by which the fires and bitter trials of war will soon be experienced by ourselves on our own soil. And who shall say how much agoney our own people have had in bringing upon themselves the terrible calamity of becoming the battle field of the Confederacy? Divisions and party strife, starting from Raleigh, have put the State in the apparent condition of a house divided against itself and therefore ready to fall. The enemy has been a close observer of these intestine commotions, and the following which we copy from the Petersburg Express but too clearly indicates the effect of them. Read and reflect.

[Reference is here made to the letter in the Boston Traveller, which we have hitherto published.—*Confed.*]

There is not a particle of truth in the allegation that "Gov. Vance and nearly every leading man in North Carolina desire to return to the Union." But it *is* true that influential men in North Carolina have pursued such an ungenerous—unfriendly course towards the Confederate Government, as to persuade the enemy that a majority of our people desire to give up the contest, return to the Union and let the Lincoln Government deal with us as they please. They consider it as a kind of invitation therefore, to walk in and possess the land; and none need be surprised at any moment to hear that they are coming! What consumate folly and wickedness have been wrought in this State if this is to be the result of the peace-meetings last Summer, and the noisy breath of those now calling for a Convention, to re-assert the rights of the State, while the enemies to her very existence are threatening us on every side! May it not be that some who have sinned against the Confederacy would rather see her sink into oblivion than live themselves the subjects of patriotic scorn in the land of her glorious success? Alas! it may be so; and it were well for her people to recognize the fact and be on their guard against the insiduous wills of those who dare not proclaim their purpose openly.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A correspondent inquires what General Grant's initials "U. S." stand for. From the best information we have, they stand for Unmitigated Scoundrel.—*Rebel.*

It has been noted that the House of Representatives, on Friday last, laid on the table a resolution involving the Executive, and directed in part to the same matters which have been engaging some of the attention of the Senate. The vote by which the House declined entering into the question, was fifty to twenty. The idea has been advanced, and, perhaps, the impression received by some, that the complexion of this decision was due to the votes of members representing States within the lines of the enemy. An analysis of the vote, which we believe to be correct, or at least very nearly so, shows, however, that the fact is otherwise. Of the fifty affirmative votes, thirteen were from the States without our lines. Of the twenty negative votes, six were from the same States. The vote classified on the above basis, therefore stands:

Of States within our lines—yeas 37, nays 14.

Of States without our lines—yeas 13, nays 5.

The ratio for the resolution was hence greater in the States first named than in the others. The effect of the votes from without our lines was, therefore, to weaken instead of to strengthen the emphasis of the decision.

We do not wish to be understood as placing the members from States or districts so unfortunate as to be overrun by the enemy, on a different footing from others. Their situation commands our sympathy, rather than our distrust; for surely, with them, everything depends on our success.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Miscellaneous.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand. Apply to J. M. LITTLE, feb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-w4t. Lexington, N. C.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD	
By the Month,	$140
Daily board do	$120
Transient, per day,	$ 10

jan 16-dly

Oxford Female College.—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.
Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.
J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

WANTED—1000 *LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED.* The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to
9-d1w P. FEBRALL.

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

Farm for Rent or Sale—Two hundred acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to
W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
9-d8t* Exchange Hotel.

Wife Wanted.—A young man of fine personal appearance, and of good family, desires to correspond with some good looking young lady on the subject of matrimony. Wealth no consideration, as he has enough for both. Any lady wishing to open such correspondence will address (with postage stamp enclosed, stating her personal appearance, &c.,) BOX 445, Chapel Hill, N. C. Real name &c. given on application. 8-2t*

Small Pox Notice.—As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

$50 Reward.—Runaway from the Machine Shops of the R. & G. R. R. Co., on the 26th of Jan., 1864, the boy HORRACE. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colored, long bushy hair and very badly clad when left. He is supposed to be lurking in or near the city of Raleigh. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to this company or his confinement in jail.
10-6t.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14th instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro.
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., } Wilmington.
ALEX'R OLDHAM, }
W. D. SMITH, }
DUDLEY NICHOLS, } Durham's
J. R. GREEN, }
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.

The Directory then proceeded to elect their officers, as, follows:
C. P MENDENHALL, Esq, President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or deposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.
Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864. 4-d2w.

Fayetteville, January 13, 1864.—Wanted—A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayetteville. Address, BOX 202,
jan 18-w3t Fayetteville, N. C.

JOBWORK Of all description neatly executed at this office

Military.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE, Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

General Orders No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, February 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. VIII.

1. ALL PRISONERS heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether OFFICERS, SOLDIERS or CIVILIANS, received at City Point, BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1864, are hereby DECLARED EXCHANGED.

2. All OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE VICKSBURG CAPTURE, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time PRIOR TO THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, ARE DECLARED EXCHANGED.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, ARE DECLARED EXCHANGED.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

By order: [Signed] S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r General.

☞ Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.
10-6t.

ENROLLING OFFICE, 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C. OXFORD, January 27, 1864.

In Obedience to General Orders No. 1, Commandant of Conscripts Raleigh, January 20, 1864, Militia and county Enrolling officers will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats of their respective counties, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 22d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and 1st day of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of 46th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regt N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

THOS. F. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon
Chairman Examining Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS M. D.,
A. LANDIS, Jr., Enrolling Officer
6-2w 5th Congressional District N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT,
Cond't Const for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.*

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON, *Supt.*
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD,
A. A. G.
3-1m

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month

NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh
By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Cond'g.
GEO. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, January 22, 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order COL. MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE, RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Orders, No. 2.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has go volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
1-dtfeb15.

☞ Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office on the second floor of the building next above Moore's Drug Store, Market Street.

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .

(Signed in duplicate.)

——— [Seal.]

Witnesses:

———

———

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864 1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Surgeon General's Office, Raleigh, Jan., 16, 1864. A medical examining board, consisting of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon H. H. HARRISS,

will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whiteville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE.
EDWIN WARREN,
jan 20-3w Surgeon General.

For Sale or Rent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIVATE sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THIS OFFICE.

THE CONFEDERATE.

B. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, February 6, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Brigadier Generals Hoke and Clingman.

We mentioned yesterday, very concisely, the part taken by these Officers in the late move upon Newbern. We recur to the subject again, to renew our admiration of the soldierly qualities of these two officers. This is at once discovered in the tone and temper of their commands. Their men are cheerful on the battle field, as in the camp—brave and impetuous under the fire of shell or musketry, ready and eager always to be led against the enemies of their country.

These two officers are strikingly dissimilar to each other. Gen. Clingman, under rather a nervous and excited exterior, is remarkably cool and self-possessed. A statesman of much experience and unusual endowments, he is also an officer of extensive and varied military reading, and evidently a student of the art of war. In a position where judgment and decision of purpose are requisite, and acting on his own discretion, he would be sure to make his mark.

His compeer in the late move, Gen. Hoke, is a splendid specimen of a bold, adventurous and daring leader. There is about his bearing a defiance of danger and an assurance of success that at once inspires the confidence of his men and claims their most vigorous exertions. A very short acquaintance with Gen. Hoke, will establish a conviction of his military merit. He is every inch a type of a true soldier; ardent, enterprising, rapid in his combinations and movements and always sanguine. He is the very man for success, if fortune shall ever favor him with opportunity to exhibit these qualities in a separate command. His route of the enemy from Bachelor's Bridge was complete, and most handsomely done; and if human nature were not liable to exhaustion, he would even now have been settled in Newbern—for he only reached the Railroad a moment too late—just in time to see the train pass on, bearing the panic-stricken troops of his discomfited foes. His men had pursued them for five miles, and had fortune favored them with a moment of time the train would have been captured and would have borne them into the midst of the astonished and dismayed Yankees.

North Carolina owes all honor to these gallant defenders. Not all the vile conduct of disloyal agitators can efface the honor of these achievements.

The Late Colonel Shaw.

The most melancholy incident connected with our late move upon Newbern, was the death of this useful and meritorious officer. He fell a victim to a shot from the enemy's skirmishers fired at very long range, and evidently purely at random. He was struck in the throat, the ball severing the artery and producing death almost in the instant. Colonel Shaw was a valuable officer, and his death is sincerely deplored. He was one of those men who took a pride in the performance of every duty, however slight or unimportant. He omitted no effort, and spared no detail, but was remarkable for punctuality and the maintenance with which he attended to every duty—testimony is borne by his brother officers, to his high-toned and honorable bearing, to his courage and patriotic devotion to the cause.

We met his remains at Kinston. They were wrapped in his martial cloak, and we were struck with the peculiar expression of his countenance. His last thought seemed to be a pleasant one. There was upon his lips a smile of satisfaction.

His afflicted family will mourn his death, and his country will share their sorrow. His name will be inscribed to posterity upon the roll of martyred heroes, who have perished in the sacred cause of liberty.

Colonel Wood.

This accomplished officer of the President's personal staff, has performed at Newbern one of the most gallant and successful exploits of the war.

With his little band of thoroughly disciplined Marines, he succeeded in boarding (no matter how) the Gunboat "Underwriter," carrying four heavy guns, well manned and equipped, and lying close into the beach directly under the fire of one of the forts at Newbern. The redoubtable Captain of the formidable monster escaped by jumping overboard. It is creditable to the remaining officers and crew, that they made a stout fight; but Col. Wood was too much for them and they were obliged to succumb. The boat was fairly captured; but owing to her being so close in, and having no steam up, our Colonel was unable to bring her off. He was therefore compelled to relinquish his prize to destruction. The explosion of her magazine was heard for miles, and her shell rent the air for several moments, adding to the consternation of the Yankee and tory inhabitants of Newbern.

Col. Wood came off safe and brought most of his prisoners.

This heroic deed adds lustre to our arms, invigorates the popular confidence in our cause, and reflects the highest honor on the gallant officers and men who executed it.

We had the pleasure of meeting with Colonel Wood, who adds to the quality of an excellent officer, that of an accomplished and agreeable gentleman.

Good for the Boys.

If we hear aright, the Guilford meeting of agitators was a boisterous and disorderly concern, in which the hootings, howlings, screechings and whistlings, of the *boys* was not the least sensible of the performance.—Verily, when men are run mad with folly and passion—"out of the mouth of babes and sucklings, wisdom is perfected." But the wonder is extraordinary, that all the oratory of that distinguished political debater, Mr. R. P. Dick, could not produce harmony! Where is all his plethoric declamation—those weeping eyes—that animated bust?

"Och, Paddy O'Hone, has it come to this?" Surely, something must have gone wrong with the boys, or the speaker. They must have discovered something. What was it?—The proceedings are slow of coming. Shall we have the whole of them when they do come? We have tried in vain to get those of the Thompson's Store Meeting, in this county. This meeting was called by Messrs. Rogers and Lowe, to get instructions—the call was advertised in the Standard—the meeting was held—Mr. Russ denies being there—this is sufficient—we had heard he was—but all hands persist they never have heard of the proceedings. It seems that our friend George Thompson not only SQUELCHED the purposes, but has *annihilated* the proceedings of the meeting.

We beg, however, not to lose the charming entertainment at Greensboro'—so unique in itself—and in the chief operators, so homogeneous—ancient pistols that have always been primed at the same tube, and fired from the same barrel—Hon. R. P. Dick, and D. F. Caldwell.

By all means let us have *all* the proceedings of the Guilford meeting—speeches, speakers, boys, eggs, and all. Let us have the whole drama, that we may judge whether it was tragedy or farce.

We head this article "Good for the Boys," not because we wish to see this eggstorm inaugurated; but in the absence of better means to put down such agitations, it is perhaps as well to begin with these, the "tufts of grass," before the Government shall be obliged to try "what virtue there is in stones."

Senator Reade; His Resolution and Speech

We have read the report of the Senator's speech on the presentation of his resolution of thanks to Brig. Gen. Johnston's brigade.

Senator Reade's appointment had astounded, in some degree, the people of this State. He was represented to have made in some secret caucus of agitators held in this city during the last Legislature, a speech replete with abuse of our Government and favoring a Convention—the most odious and dangerous project of this band of disturbers. It was further said that Gov. Graham had replied to the dangerous doctrines of Mr. Reade successfully and usefully. Coloring was given to these representations of Mr. Reade's caucus *début*, by the fact that in a few days after, he was elected to the vacant position on the Superior Court bench—which, by way of parenthesis, would seem to be sufficient honor for any one man at any one time. But there is a peculiar restlessness of character about those who are born upon the bold waters of the Dan—and Mr. Reade is no exception. When these representations were notorious concerning Gov. Graham and Mr. Reade, it would have been altogether worthy of the time if these gentlemen, instead of confining their eloquence to a political caucus, had stepped out before the State and given the *people* the benefit of their caucus opinions. But this did not run in their vein, and they have both been content—even now in time of war, of national troubles and national peril—to limit their all of service, to the small assembly of partizan chiefs, met to concoct party schemes for party use. For this Mr. Reade has been rewarded with two high offices. Now, if the representations of Mr. Reade's speech in caucus be true—and there is much in his speech before the Senate to justify a belief in them—then he was the last man in that body to offer that vote of thanks. Johnston's brigade (we speak for one of its regiments) will recoil from the compliment as they never have done from the Yankees bullets. The loyal officers and men will ask themselves (no longer understanding political dodges) how they have deserved that *Convention agitators* of North Carolina should become the medium of thanks to them, for patriotic enlistment for the war—seeing that the whole course of this agitation has been to prevent enlistment, as it has been to induce desertion. Mr. Reade and his agitating friends may be assured, that the soldiers know how to appreciate these ironies, however they may be hid under the garb of smooth diction. They put the Senator's resolution of thanks on record along side of the Johnston county meetings use of the name of Jackson, and estimate both alike.

INQUIRY.—We wish to know what Route Agent was in charge of the Mails on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad on Tuesday last? The packages of *The Confederate* for Louisburg and Oxford of that date, we learn did not reach those places, and we *know* they were sent, for one of the Editors superintended the putting up of the mails of that date. We have reason to believe there is foul play in forwarding this paper on that route, and we are determined to ferret it out. We fear our paper is *purposely* missent. A rigid investigation will be made, and the delinquent will be duly reported to the Department.

The Telegraph is completed between Raleigh and Fayetteville, and messages passed over the wires for the first time last evening. We congratulate the old Town on again being brought into communication with the Telegraphic world.

Agitation Meeting in Gaston.

The [illegible] meeting in Gaston, as [illegible] reported to us by [illegible], with its complement of [illegible], under the auspices of Hon. R. P. Dick and D. F. Caldwell. At the Gaston meeting the boys yielded the floor to four soldiers, two of whom had lost arms in the service of their country. These mutilated heroes advanced to the Chairman's seat after the meeting had been organized, and demanded to see the resolutions, and after examining them the soldiers immediately tore them to atoms, and then called for an adjournment. The argument was irresistible, and amid commotion the meeting adjourned.

These premonitory symptoms of civil war ought to suffice, to any well-disposed citizen, for evidence of the agitating and dangerous tendency of these Convention meetings. Are the leaders prepared to assume the championship of *counter-revolution*? The indications point to this as the sure solution of their policy.

The Government cannot close its eyes to this positive tendency. We adjure our fellow-citizens to pause and retrace their steps, ere the fatal plunge be taken.

We are glad to announce the arrival, a day or two since, in this city, of Capt. Alfred Stanly, of Beaufort County. Capt. Stanly was taken prisoner by the enemy some time during last summer. About 10 o'clock in the night he heard some noise, and taking his gun, went out in his yard to see what was the matter. On reaching the corner of the house he was called on to "surrender;" whereupon he immediately raised his gun to fire at the Yankee demanding it. The cap unfortunately burst, and while attempting a second time to fire off his gun, he was seized by twenty-five or thirty Yankees, who were secreted under and around his house. He was taken and carried to Washington and placed in the dungeon of the jail, where he remained eight days; after which he was sent to Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, where he remained in close confinement until a few days since, when he was exchanged.

Capt. Stanly's sufferings were very severe having to sleep on a hard floor, and with but one blanket, (which he furnished himself.)—He bore them, however, with the most heroic endurance, evincing during the whole time great determination and boldness, and openly manifested upon every occasion his hatred for the enemy, and his disregard and contempt for their malignity; and though now nearly sixty years old, he looks as well, if not better, than before his long imprisonment. A man of his indomitable spirit and conscientious devotion to his country, can never be subdued. Capt. Stanly has been of great service to our cause in the Eastern part of the State: long may he live to enjoy the reward to which his merited services entitle him. He is a brother of the bogus Gov. Edward Stanly.

LECTURES.—We are pleased to learn that Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, has consented to deliver two Lectures in this city, before the Young Men's Christian Association. The time will be hereafter designated.

Dr. Hoge is well known as one of the ablest men in the country, and his Lectures will be of the highest interest.

A NEW DAILY.—We are in receipt of the first number of the "Daily North Carolinian," published at Fayetteville, P. J. Sinclair, Esq., Editor. The Editor closes an article giving his "Views," with the following paragraph:

"In this war, forced upon us by an unrelenting and wicked foe, we are fighting for everything we hold dear,—for life, liberty, property and for *very existence*. All of our people, we believe, desire this war to end.—This desire is entertained from the lowest to the highest. All want *peace*. The ending of this war in any way, except by securing our independence, would not be peace, we fear, but war. The object of the enemy is not to restore us to fellowship, but to whip us into subjection. Miserable indeed would be our lot, could they accomplish their hellish design. But it is not so; we can never be subjugated, by the enemy, if we be true to ourselves.

The Private Soldier.

The private soldiers in our ranks are the equals of our officers, in social rank and in moral and intellectual worth. The failures of some officers to remember this, has produced no little amount of disaffection and indignation among the privates. And, in any system of measures, which looks to the removal of the great evils of straggling and desertion, the officers of the army, and especially the officers of companies, can do more than can be accomplished by the most stringent legislation. Whilst discipline should be sternly enforced upon bad men, kindness and sympathy should be universally shown to the private soldiers. It is natural enough that, after so long service as they have rendered, and such privations and perils as they have endured, they should long for a return to home and its dear ones. A judicious system of furloughs, such as our commanding Generals have established, and a systematic regard for the feelings of the men at all times, will go farther than any other means to prevent straggling and desertion. The officer who avails himself of his petty rank to inflict unnecessary burthens upon those in the ranks, or who undertakes to make them feel by his conduct that they are inferior beings, is a worse enemy of his country than the Yankees. The superior officers should look carefully into the manner in which subordinates exercise their authority. Our army is not a standing army; our men are not the mercenary rank and file whom the Yankees buy up at five hundred dollars a head, and cuff and kick about like galley slaves. On the contrary, they are the equals in all that constitute good manhood of the officers who command them, and, whilst obedience is strictly enforced, should no more be permitted to forget that they are gentlemen than that they are soldiers.—Every officer of a company should consider himself the head of a family, and study the wants and respect the feelings of those under him as he would his own children.

Latest from the North.

The Richmond Sentinel has received from a signal corps office a copy of the New York Herald, of Monday last, the 1st inst.—The following is an account of the

CAPTURE OF A RANKEN ARMY TRAIN—SEVERE FIGHT IN HARDY COUNTY, VA.

The following dispatch is telegraphed to the New York papers:

HEADQ'RS DEP'T WESTERN VIRGINIA,
January 31, 1864.

Again we are in the midst of excitement and activity, caused by a severe conflict that took place yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Williamsport, Hardy county, and which lasted, with considerable persistence and severity, for four hours.

On Thursday night a train of about eighty wagons was sent out from New Creek, heavily laden with commissary stores for the garrison at Petersburg, and accompanying the train was an escort of 800 men, being detachments from the 23d Illinois, (Irish Brigade,) 4th Virginia infantry, and 100 of the Ringgold cavalry battalion, the whole under command of J. W. Snyder.

Nothing unusual occurred until the train got about three miles south of Williamsport, when it was suddenly set upon at different points by open and concealed forces of the enemy.

Although somewhat surprised by the suddenness of the attack, the guard at once formed and deployed for action. Then it was that a hand fight ensued, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and lasting for over four hours, at the expiration of which time it was found that we had about 80 in killed and wounded, rank and file. The enemy's loss is said to be about 100.

In the early part of the fight the rebels opened fire from four pieces of artillery. The superiority of the enemy's strength—there being in all about 2,000 men—also gave them an advantage in our flanking movements, and the enemy exercised his ingenuity simultaneously to operate on the front, rear and flanks of Col. Snyder's command.

The enemy, however, completely failed of his object, which seemed to be to try to surround, and, if possible, to capture the whole party. Several times the rebel lines were broken, and several times the rebel charges were repulsed.

At last, as night closed, the superior numbers of the rebels, and not their great fighting qualities, gained them a success.

At one time the train was in a fair way of being entirely saved; but owing to the excitable skedadling propensities of some few of the teamsters, and the effect of their conduct on others, a kind of panic was the result. A portion of the train was saved, notwithstanding the above mentioned misfortunes. On hearing of the engagement, Col. Mulligan at once sent reinforcements to Col. Snyder.

A later dispatch than the above says that the command of Col. Thorburn, which comprised the garrison at Petersburg, had succeeded in making their escape by a mountain road, passing between two of our columns, with all their trains, guns, &c.

The dispatch says that next morning General Early shelled the evacuated fortifications.

A dispatch from Washington states that dispatches had been received at the Yankee War Department, from General Kelly, confirming the capture of the trains above alluded to.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The latest dispatch from Knoxville announces that the rebels had captured and driven off 500 head of cattle. Longstreet has "changed his front," and occupied the rich Valley of Tennessee, upon which the Union army depended for subsistence.

[For The Confederate.

Attention Ladies.

Notice is hereby given to the Ladies of Warren, Halifax, Franklin and Nash, and the adjoining counties, that in accordance with an ancient custom, we will cease paying our addresses to our Lady friends of the aforesaid counties, as this is Leap year; and being advocates of Woman's Rights, do each and every one of us bind ourselves not to write to any young lady unless she writes to us first, as this would be going beyond the limits of our privileges. Ladies, a chance is offered for correspondence with whoever you may choose. Send in your letters; they will be thankfully received and promply responded to. It is hoped and believed that all concerned will be benefitted by this notice, and many an aching heart relieved by the same.

YOUNG MEN OF Co., K.,
12th Regiment, N. C., Troops.
Christian Advocate and Recorder copy.

[From the Greensboro "Way of the World."]

The Meeting.

We did not attend the meeting held in this place, on Saturday last, because we believe that meetings of this kind, at the present time, are productive of no good, but tend to produce dissention among our people, at a time when we should be united, as one man, in defence of our rights.

We learned, however, from gentlemen who were present, that the disorder caused by a few soldiers, on furlough, and the boys of the town, was so great that the attempts of Messrs. R. P. Dick and D. F. Caldwell to address the meeting proved entire failures. Scarcely a word that they uttered could be heard by half the audience.

A series of resolutions was offered and passed by the meeting, but we know but little of their character, as our informant could not hear them read. The only thing definite that we could learn about them is that they recommend a State Convention.

We understand that there was a large number of people in the Court House, but the number who remained outside was estimated as much larger.

We deem it proper to state these facts because of the conflicting statements that we see in our exchanges, some of which are calculated to produce erroneous impressions. As samples, we copy two of these notices

The Raleigh Standard says:

Public Meeting in Greensborough.—We learn that the Conservative mass meeting held in Greensboro on Saturday last, was composed of at least one thousand persons. Speeches were made by R. P. Dick and D. F. Caldwell, Esquires. The feeling was unanimously for a State Convention. We expect the proceedings in time for our next issue.

The Charlotte Democrat says:

Some of the Fruits.—We understand that a great deal of disorder occurred in Greensboro on Saturday last, on the occasion of holding a "public meeting" by the friends of the Convention movement. There was some fighting and much confusion. Occurrences like this are to be regretted, but they are nothing but what we expected to result from movements to excite the people against our authorities. They are some of the fruits of the Convention movement. The true friends of peace ought to discountenance all such movements, and refrain from everything that will cause bad feeling and contention among our own people.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.

In the Senate to-day the House bill to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of negroes in certain capacities, was reported upon favorably by the Senate Military Committee, and placed on the calendar.

The general appropriation bill was amended and passed:—one amendment proposed that no salary be paid any officer appointed under Provisional Government unless he has been re-appointed and confirmed since by the permanent Government: but at the solicitation of several Senators it was withdrawn. The bill exempting farmers and planters who furnished substitutes, was on motion taken up from the table—yeas 14, nays 8, and made the special order for Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

In the House, evidence was submitted of the re-enlistment of large numbers of troops from various States, and resolutions of thanks adopted.

The Senate bill to organize a general staff for the army, was discussed but not disposed of. Both Houses in secret session most of the day. It is understood that the House Judiciary Committee in secret session last night, reported a bill authorizing the President to suspend the Habeas Corpus, which is now under consideration in secret sesion in that body.

The tax bill is under consideration in secret session in the Senate.

From Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Feb 5.

Private W. H. Roberts, of Company A, 21st Mississippi Regiment, Humphrey's brigade, was shot to-day for deserting his regiment to join a cavalry regiment.

The trains are now running to Rogersville Junction. We have nothing of interest to report from the front.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.

The enemy keep up an occasional fire on Sumter. Six shots were fired yesterday morning, and three last night—the former striking the Fort, and the latter exploding overhead. Eight shots were fired at the city to-day. The enemy's batteries and Monitors have kept up a slow fire on the wreck of the Presto—the Monitors fired 11 and 15-inch shells.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 4.

A special despatch to the Evening News from Okaloma, says there is no sign of the enemy in Northern Mississippi or West Tennessee, only in Memphis and Germantown the Yankee programe of advancing from Vicksburg into central Alabama necessitating an abandonment of Mobile.

Our forces occupy Corinth and Jackson. The enemy destroyed everything and carried off the stock of farming implements and the household furniture. Many families have to go to Memphis or suffer the destruction of everything.

The strong cavalry force which crossed Big Black yesterday or the day before, was met by Jackson's calalry, when a lively fight ensued.—There will perhaps be a general advance.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 5.

Kinchelow, of Prince William cavalry, sent in a batch of prisoners captured near Kettle Run, in Fauquier county, on Sunday last. They belonged to the 5th corps and report everything quiet in their lines.

Our scouts report that the enemy are granting furloughs quite liberally to re-enlisted men.

GEN. HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—The Chattanooga Rebel says: "Gen. Humphrey Marshall is a candidate for Congress from the State of Kentucky. As he weighs about five hundred pounds, the presumption is, that if elected, he will be able to fill his seat. He is much better qualified for Congress than for Light Infantry.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—No better illustration is needed of the fickleness and worthlessness of Yankee public opinion than the besotted idolatry with which the Young Napoleon was once regarded throughout the United States, and the utter contempt into which he has now fallen. His elaborate defence of his conduct only provokes the jeers and sarcasm of those who but yesterday were loudest in his praise and worshipped him as a demigod. Unfortunate McClellan! Ridiculous Yankee nation!

We learn by a gentleman who came up on the York river railroad, that two transports, convoyed by a gunboat, were near West Point yesterday. The Yankees, reported to be three thousand strong, are said to be advancing up the Peninsula. On Friday last, twenty-five of our cavalry were captured at a ball in Gloucester county. They had been home recruiting, and the house where they were receiving the hospitality of their friends was surrended, and the party taken.—*Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 4.*

A SENATOR'S OPINION.—The Columbia Carolinian says: "A Senator now in the Confederate Congress writes home to a relative in South Carolina, that in two months from this time our currency will be worth more than it has yet been during the war; to buy little and cautiously, and to sell freely. The advice is from a source which makes it worth remembering."

Gen. Magruder has issued a general order that all non-commissioned officers and privates who distinguished themselves in any engagement in his command shall be presented with a suitable badge, with the cross of the Legion on Honor engraved on it. The badge is similar to those presented by the Great Napoleon to his veterans, and which was considered the highest mark of esteem a soldier could wear by the entire French nation.

THE PRICE OF PAPER.—A bill was presented at the office yesterday, says the Atlanta Confederacy of *one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars*, for eleven bundles of paper! In times of peace, paper was the least expensive item in the business of newspaper making.—Members of Congress need not worry their brains about the suppression of Confederate newspapers. The paper mills at this increase, will soon effectually put an end to them all.

Reproof to the Doubters.

The Richmond correspondent of the London Times refers to the undoubting faith of the North that the Stars and Stripes will ultimately assert their ascendancy over the seceded States, and contrasts this firm assurance with the absurd and irrational despondency and doubt which all our marvellous military successes have not been able to dispel from some minds in the South.

The *Times's* correspondent will do us a service if he can shove the croakers and grumblers into a more hopeful and manly attitude; but we submit that they are not the true exponents of the spirit and sentiment of the country. Coming in contact chiefly with citizens, and not with soldiers, it is natural that a stranger should express the opinions we find in the letters of the Times. But the country is now to be found in the army, not among those who stay at home. The heart, the brains, the bravery, the patriotism, the chivalry of the Confederate States are to be found in front of the foe, and not in the pursuits of civil life. We must look to the army if we want to know whether the faith and hope of the South are equal to the hope and faith of the North in the issue of the contest. And never did hope and faith burn brighter in human hearts than in those which are ready to shed their last drop of blood in the cause. It is stated by those who have recently visited the army that it is really a relief to get away from the gloomy atmosphere of trade and speculation and mingle with the fighting men; it raises the spirits, strengthens the faith, and animates the hope to come in contact with the veterans who, for three years, have fought triumphantly against the greatest odds the North could bring, and who feel as sure that they can whip her again as that they have whipped her a hundred times before.

We do not consider that all the non-combatants of the country are faithless and despondent. But many of them are old men and unmanned by the infirmities of age, and, many more so immersed in the pursuits of money-getting, that the sentiment of patriotism has nearly died out. Others are naturally timid, and have the instinct of self-preservation, which has kept them out of the army, unduly developed. Others are fault finders and factionists, who are more intent upon gratifying their personal prejudices than solicitous for the success of the cause. Then there are the constitutional croakers, the frogs and bats and owls, who delight in darkness, and who are never so happy as when they are miserable. The smallest cloud in the sky is magnified into a coming thunder storm, and a regular thunder storm into the end of the world. Even when we are victorious, their utterances of exultation are as lugubrious as the crowing of a Shanghai cock, and intimate in every tone a doubt of the permanency of good fortune. If they were good for anything, if they were even fit to be eaten their necks ought to be wrung, and their carcasses, carefully packed in salt and ice, sent on to the army.

Without hope and faith neither man nor nation was ever successful. If the minority of our home people which is vexing the ear of the world with their disconsolate hootings were a fair representation of the Confederate people, we might well despair of the future.—But the army is the people, and the army never doubts, and has as little respect for the croakers in its rear as the open enemies in its front. And the large majority even of those who remain at home never permit themselves to question the ultimate result of the contest.—In view of the gigantic efforts of the foe, and the resources in men and means which the whole world has placed at their disposal, our people may well feel profound solicitude, a sentiment which is deepened by the singular incompetency of their Congress to solve the difficulties of our financial affairs, and their morbid deficiency of coolness and promptness in meeting the military exigencies of the occasion. But were they to doubt for a moment the ultimate success of the South, there would be preparations for such an exodus from the South as has not been witnessed since the children of Israel left Egypt. If we have not hope in the final triumph of our cause, what earthly thing have we to hope in? No hope of country, no hope of home, no hope of human happiness in any form is permitted us, no resting place for the dove's weary feet, except the Ararat of Southern Independence.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

WHAT WE MAY ALL EXPECT.—The Federal commander at Vicksburg has banished five young ladies from that city for leaving the Episcopal church on Christmas day, while the officiating minister was reading the prayer for the President of the United States. It appears that when Vicksburg fell into the hands of the enemy, the Episcopal ministers all left the city, and the members of the church generally absented themselves from the sanctuary. The Federal officer, however, had given a pledge that on Christmas day the prayer for President, &c., should be omitted. But this, like all Yankee pledges, was given without any intention of being kept. It had the effect, however, of securing a respectable congregation of citizens. But when the official clergyman prayed audibly for the Yankee President and Congress, a number of these citizens rose from their knees and left the house. Whereupon, on the 27th, the Provost Marshal issued an order, in which the following names appear—Miss Kate Barnett, Miss Ella Barnett, Miss Laura Latham, Miss Ellie Martin and Mrs. Mary Moore—having acted disrespectfully towards the President and Government of the United States, and having insulted the officers, soldiers and loyal citizens of the United States, who had assembled at the Episcopal church in Vicksburg, on Christmas day, for divine service, by abruptly leaving said church at that point in the service where the officiating minister prays for the welfare of "the President of the United States, and all others in authority," are hereby banished, and will leave the Federal lines within forty-eight hours, under penalty of imprisonment."—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

NUT FOR THE CROAKERS.—A Lynchburg soldier, writing from the Army of Northern Virginia to a relative in that city, says:

"I arrived here on yesterday and was heartily greeted by my comrades. I have heard none of the grumbling, croaking and discontent here that vexed and fretted me with some of the miserable and cowardly civilians not exposed to danger at home, but who are engaged in gobbling up all the Confederate money that comes in their reach and then dare to preach up subjugation, starvation, &c., &c., while at the same time they are in a more prosperous condition than they ever were before. We are the sole sufferers, but here you find no grumbling. At least a dozen members of my company are barefooted now, and no shoes to be had, and yet they uncomplainingly do duty."

The rumor that Suffolk was being again occupied by Yankee troops, is, we are assured, wholly without foundation. A gentleman who was there Tuesday, states that there is not a Yankee soldier, white or black, in the place.